









# Literary Department.

## OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY.

This work written by E. P. Peckham, M. A., F. S. A., Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, and published in the United States by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a reprint with many additions and alterations of the article "Roman History," which appeared in the last edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The evident purpose of the author is to give a comprehensive and general idea of the subject under treatment with sufficient attention to details to give a clear and exact knowledge of the whole. Of Professor Peckham's ability for a work of this kind it is unnecessary here to speak, but even a stranger could hardly fail to be impressed with the clearness and force of the narrative. For Professor Peckham speaks "his own native language" and at the same time writes his statements with frequent references to the most modern and most weighty authorities, so that the reader is not to feel that he is reading the work of a dilettante. The same time writes his statements with frequent references to the most modern and most weighty authorities, so that the reader is not to feel that he is reading the work of a dilettante.

A large part of the work is devoted to the period which extends from the foundation of the city of Rome to the fall of Nero (30 B. C. to 68 A. D.), as being the one which is most important to the student of Roman history to understand, and which is the period of the greater part of the Roman literature now extant. Perhaps the most interesting chapter of the book is that which treats of the dictatorship of Julius Caesar, and in which his life and works and character is summed up. Yet so far as the interval of rest allowed him during the five stormy years which followed his entry into Rome in March 49 B. C., it is difficult to overrate the importance of the work he did. The fact that he dissociated the idea of personal rule from the evil of a tyrant's rule, and made it rather the embodiment of imperial unity and good order, is sufficient of itself to justify his claim to be regarded as the founder of that system of government under which the civilized world lived contentedly for three centuries.

The task which he had to perform was no easy one. It came upon him suddenly; for there is no sufficient reason to believe that Caesar had long premeditated revolution, or that he had previously aspired to anything more than such a position as that which Pompey had already won, a position unregarded, indeed, but accepted even by republicans as inevitable. War was forced upon him as the alternative to political suicide, but success in war brought the responsibilities of nearly absolute power, and Caesar's genius must be held to have shown itself in the mastery of the situation in which he grasped the situation rather than in the supposed sagacity with which he is said to have foreseen and prepared for it. In so far as he failed, his failure was mainly due to the fact that his tenure of power was too short for the work which he was called on to perform. From the very first moment when Pompey's ignominious retreat left him master of Italy, he made it clear that he was neither a second Sulla nor even the reckless anarchy which many believed him to be. The Roman and Italian public were first startled by the masterly rapidity and energy of his movements, and then agreeably surprised by his equity and moderation. No proscriptions or confiscations followed his victories, and at his exit, an unmistakable desire to elect a sober and reasonable settlement of the pressing questions of the hour, of this, and of his almost superhuman energy, the long list of measures he carried out or planned is sufficient proof.

A complete and satisfactory index rounds out a book which is valuable alike to the student and to the general reader and which presents in a convenient and attractive form the history of ancient Rome according to the most approved modern research and criticism.

## ONE VAGABOND.

Scribner's Magazine for June opens with the second article in the series on "Men's Occupations," which is to be a feature of the coming months, including among its contributors W. D. Howells, W. C. Cress, Julian R. Pa and John Drew. The article in the present issue is "Life in a Logging Camp," by Arthur H. Pres. Cont of one of the great Michigan lumber companies. He writes from the fullest knowledge, having been through almost every phase of the lumber business—since as a mere school boy he started out to learn the business of a logger. A feature of his article is the very intimate and attractive view which he gives of the "shanty boy," as the logger is called, describing how he actually lives, and picturing his bravery and light heartedness, his hardships and his amusements; the risks he takes, and the chances for promotion which the life offers. It is safe to say that never has there been put in a single article more of the reality of the logger's life than in this graphic story by Mr. H. It is supplemented with abundant illustrations by Dan Beard, who visited the Michigan lumber camps in midwinter

for the magazine and made these sketches from life. It is intended that the articles in this series shall possess equal verity and picturesqueness. Among out-of-door papers (which will be a feature of the coming months), Ernest B. Thompson's contribution to this number, entitled "The Birds that We See," is noteworthy. Mr. Thompson is a skillful artist as well as an ornithologist, and his text is fully illustrated from his own drawings, which are very admirable representations of our common birds. The article will enable anyone to identify twenty or thirty of the species which prevail in the northern and middle States. In a similar line of natural history is a brief paper by Sidney Dickinson, entitled "The Zebra of the Pampas," which describes one of the strangest animals that is found in Australia, with two illustrations after sketches made from life.

Among the elaborately illustrated articles in the number is Robert Rumb's third and concluding paper giving his impressions of Japan, with a very rich selection from his wonderful sketches of Japanese life.

The fiction in this issue is abundant and unusually attractive. It includes the first installment of Robert Grant's "Opinions of a Philosopher," a sequel to his clever satire, "The Reflections of a Married Man," which has proved such a success as a serial, and in book form. This installment is illustrated by W. C. Speedy. There are also short stories by T. R. Sullivan, and William Henry Bishop, and the concluding chapters of Mrs. Burnett's serial, "The One I Knew the Best of All," which will be issued in book form. The number includes poems by E. C. Dunner, Edith M. Thomas, E. S. Martin, and others.

Harper's Magazine for June opens with an article by John Glimmer Speed, entitled "An Artist's Summer Vacation," beautifully illustrated with reproductions from paintings by William M. Chase. The second installment of Thomas A. Janvier's series of papers on the "Evolution of New York," traces the development of the metropolis from the opening of the Erie canal in 1825. Several illustrations by Howard Pyle, and two maps, add to the interest of this valuable paper. A sketch of the character and modes of life of the Empress of Austria, is written by one of the ladies of her court, and illustrated with portraits of the members of the reigning family. The opening chapters of William Beck's new novel, "The Endgame of Rimes," also appear in this number, illustrated with a frontispiece engraving by William Small. Julian R. Pa contributes another of his popular articles on the great West—the time on "Wyoming—another Pennsylvania." A Conan Doyle's great historical romance, "The Refugees," is concluded—its closing chapters of thrilling adventure being appropriately illustrated by T. C. Clausen. A timely paper on the French Canadians, entitled "New France under British Rule," is contributed by Henry Loomis Nelson, and amply illustrated by C. S. Reinhardt. A pleasant story, entitled "Zoggy Way," by Grace Livingston Furness, with eleven illustrations by W. C. Speedy, is an attractive feature. Dr. W. W. Keen contributes a valuable and highly interesting paper on "Vivisection and Brain-Surgery," with several illustrative diagrams. Miss Woodson's novel, "The Chase," is continued. Clara or Dudley Warner, in the Editor's Study, discusses a variety of topics, such as the development of the lecture platform in America, author's readings, after-dinner speeches, etc. Thomas Nelson Page contributes to the Editor's Drawer another of his mild-provoking character sketches, and that department contains a rich miscellany of wit and wisdom, anecdotes and repartee. Altogether, Harper's Magazine for June is a remarkably attractive number, unequalled in the value of its contents.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for June, opens with a very interesting paper entitled, "Random Notes on Hawaiian Life," by G. C. Rodgers, M. D., a prominent physician, now and for many years a resident of Honolulu. Dr. Rodgers is an able and interesting writer, a close student of human nature, and personally familiar with every phase of life in the Hawaiian Islands, which are of so great commercial and political importance, and are now attracting the attention of the whole civilized world. We of the United States have an uncommon interest in them just at this time. The natural advantages of Hawaii; the physical and mental characteristics of its native people, their homes, mode of dress and manner of living; the motley foreign population of Honolulu, its streets and markets, are all portrayed in vivid and graphic style, by one whose profession and habits of keen observation during many years residence in Honolulu make him thoroughly familiar with his subject.

Another timely article, and one which will prove of special interest to a progressive people is that upon "Sorosis: The Pioneer Women's Club." The author, Mrs. Ester M. Poole, a member of Sorosis, was chosen by the Society to prepare its history for the Columbian Exposition.

A third important paper upon the London Church Choir System, written especially for Worthington's Magazine, by Frederick C. Crowe, the English author of several critical works upon musical topics, a musician of a higher order and a leading London organist, is "The Virginian—Fifty Years Ago," the sixth paper, by Mary A. Livermore, is well sustained, and is full of incident and interest.

"Have Women Good Cases," by Julius Henry Browne, is the striking title of an article upon dress and manners, that is sure to attract attention and provoke discussion.

The short stories in Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for June are varied and interesting, each being in its own way, of special interest.

The department matter of Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for June is well chosen and attractive. The special articles, stories for young people and little children, the original puzzles for those who find relaxation instead of weariness in this form of brain-work, are all such as any publisher might feel a worthy price in presenting to his readers.

The Fourth Volume of the Californian Magazine begins with the one number, which comes to hand with its usual variety of good things.

New writers excel. Charles F. Lummis in descriptive ability, and his article on the "Grand Canon of the Colorado" will appeal to every lover of the grand and beautiful in nature. The article is superbly illustrated.

Richard A. McDonald, Jr., in an ably written paper on "The Danger to the Republic," directs attention to many of the evils that beset our Nation and State governments, of which that of inattention and indifference to public affairs is shown to be by no means the least.

"The Land of the Shaks," by Theodore Cope, contains new and interesting matter concerning life among the Persians in place and time, and gives the opportunity for many new and interesting illustrations.

An article likely to attract universal attention at the present time is one by Frederick C. Masters, D. D., on "Our Treaties with China." Mr. Masters shows in language unmistakably forcible and clear how we have failed in every instance to keep our pledges made to China, and the writer takes the United States government to task in a way that is only excused by Mrs. Jackson's "Century of Dishonor."

Genevieve L. Browne has written a charming description of the lakes and mountains of Utah, the rare beauty of which will be a revelation to the overland tourist as well as to the stay-at-home.

Arthur B. Symonds, a new name among magazine writers, contributes a paper on Spanish authors which gives evidence of thorough knowledge and love of Spanish contemporary literature, and shows careful discrimination in its analysis of the Castilian author of today. Portraits of Emilio Zola, Valera, Galdos and others accompany the article.

J. G. Biles tells of a bicycle trip to the Dick Observatory, a foot through the big telescope and a thrilling coach ride down Mount Hamilton at night.

"The Won by the Pen," by Arthur Intersey, is of much interest as revealing the paucity of royal favors regarding men who are celebrated for literary work alone.

There is a real salt-water flavor about Walter Mayhew's article on "Yachting Among the Channel Islands." Lillian E. Purdy writes entertainingly of the wonderful "New Canaveral Caves," and there are interesting illustrated articles on "Life Savers of the Pacific Coast," "The South Polar Regions," etc., etc.

The complete novel in the June number of Lippincott's is "The Transformation of a Savage," by Gilbert Parker, author of "The Chief Factor," "Pierre and His People," "Mrs. Pakenham," etc. It has an unusual subject, and tells how an Englishman of family and wealth married an Indian girl of Hudson's Bay and took her home, with results naturally mixed, but better than might have been expected.

The fourth in the series of Lippincott's "Notable Stories"—"The Philosopher's," by Gertrude Bonner—deals with an extraordinary wedding, in which the man concerned were philosophers indeed. It is illustrated. "Ambition," a play in one act, by Gertrude Bonner, has a couple's love story.

The Atlantic series is continued in an illustrated article on "Amateur Rowing," by John T. Bennett. In the four-part series, Theodore Stanton descends on "The Foreign Correspondent."

John Burroughs gives "A Glimpse into Walt Whitman's Mind," and Frank A. Burr tells "How Kenyon Wright," with portraits of Captain King, G. G. Balne, Julian Hawthorne, Eugene Field, Joe Chandler, Harris, W. Riley, Bill Nye and Walt Whitman.

W. S. Wash supplies anecdotes illustrating the methods now more honored in the breach than in the observance of "The Practical Caster." Alfred S. Carter, in "An Actor's Art," contributes a critical study of Edward S. Wilton. "A Soldier's View," by F. E. W., is a notice of Miss Warren's "Through the Confining Doorways." "When Doctors Differ," by F. X. B., is a comment on a recent controversy of Dr. P. Marion Crawford.

W. Crofton, in "Men of the Day," offers a series of pictures of American statesmen, including Mackay, Comstock, Verel, and other prominent figures.

The poetry of the number's unusual feature, containing lyrics by Graham C. Thomson, the late Philip Charles Marston, Lotimer Stockart, Bliss Carman, and Harrison S. Morris, besides a poem by Frank Dempster Sherman, Clinton Scott and Joe Benton.

The next number of Harper's Weekly, published May 25, will contain many timely and interesting features. Prominent among these will be an article by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, giving the Western view of the Silver Question; a story by Julian R. Pa, entitled "A Day with a Chinaman," a valuable paper on Nicaragua, accompanied by a portrait of the President of that Republic and numerous illustrations of scenery; a Decoration Day poem by Margaret P. Sangster, illustrated; an article, with illustrations, on the Swedish Centennial celebration at Ynnegedals; an illustration of the new steamship Campania, etc., etc. The illustrations of the World's Fair will include views of the McCormick building, and of the obelisk and Stock building. The usual variety of short articles, stories, thoughtful editorials, etc., will add to making this a very valuable number, unrivaled in the quality of its contents.

In an article entitled "New France under British Rule," to appear in the June number of Harper's Magazine, Henry Loomis Nelson will present the results of a careful study of the French Canadians and their attitude towards their British rulers. "The French Canadian," he says, "is unambitious, unenterprising, joyous, simple, devout, a true son of the Church, a lover of old France, or rather of the France whose traditions have come to him from the triumphs of the Seventeenth century. Today the past is the Province of Quebec is that of Normandy. Mr. Nelson's article is full of interesting facts concerning the habits and character of these strange conservative people. It will be handsome and illustrated from drawings by C. S. Reinhardt and from photographs.

In the Century's group of separate papers relating to the Napoleons have already appeared Captain J. Fisher's journal of "The Deportation to St. Helena" and Marion Crawford's article on Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, based on advance sheets of the volume by Georges Berlioz. In the June number will appear a most interesting account of "The Death of the Prince Imperial," by Arnold Forster, who knew the Prince well, and was in Zululand in 1879 at the time of his death, and investigated the tragic circumstances immediately thereafter. Mr. Forster precedes his account of this event by a vivid character sketch giving the Prince's own account of his "baptism of fire" in the Franco-German war, together with a number of characteristic anecdotes. A striking full-page portrait of the Prince in the English military uniform, engraved by T. Colman, accompanies the article. A fourth article of this group will relate to the Murders in Florida.

Spanish Literature. The outlook for the future of Spanish literature, particularly the novel, seems good. The attempts of twenty-five years ago, not always successful, from the point of view of sincerity, even when made by professional novelists, have been followed by such an advance towards perfection, that good novels are now written by writers, primarily critics, such as Valera and Bazan; and steadily advance in conception and in results. It has been by these who occupy themselves chiefly, as Valdes does, with the writing of novels. For Americans who either love a good story for itself or have ambition to enrich our own literature on the side of the novel, there is and apparently will be for some time to come a great deal in contemporary Spain worthy of their attention. It was the opinion of the late W. H. Wainman, since there is a Spanish element in our nationality, there should be a Spanish influence upon our literature. As a matter of fact, Spain has always been a favorite field for American poets and novelists. Longfellow, Lowell, Tennyson, Prescott, and recently Howells as a critic have enlightened their own countrymen or awakened the gratitude of Spanish poets by their interest in Spanish literature and Spanish history. For the Spanish nature, misinterpreted as it has often been, is often by those who know it only at second hand, or through religious or race prejudices, is as beautiful and attractive as its own, not only long ago, but still today, are romantic and the novelists of a later time are humane and sincere. Arthur B. Symonds, in June Californian.

Whitman's Physique. Whitman, the great seer upon physiology and a due care of the body. He was himself a remarkably fine and impressive figure, and his physique, made up of more than ordinary suggestiveness.

A few years ago a young English artist, occupying in this country many several studies of him. In one of them which he showed me he had painted a fine head, but had drawn the figure from the head down with much care. It was so expressive, so unambiguously Whitman, conveyed so surely a certain majesty and impressiveness, that I perceived the poet's physique, that I looked upon it with no ordinary interest. Every writer in the garments seemed to proceed from him. Probably a similar painting of any of our friends would be more or less a recognition of the portrait, but I doubt if it would suggest so sympathetically as this incomplete sketch. I thought it all the more significant in this case because Wainman had such stress upon the human body in his poems, but so expressively upon it, our only identifying it with the poet, and declaring it to be such as it made the poems of his body and of his mind, and his work, thus supply in need with the poems of the soul and of immortality. "The

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"How much did you give for this?" said he, picking up a volume with great eagerness.

"Fifteen pence," was the answer.

"Fifteen pence? Why, this work is worth a thousand pounds," cried the collector. He reflected, when too late, how stupid he had been to spend, and in vain tried to recall his words. "Well, give you fifty shillings for it," said he.

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The old creature was not to be cheated, and the book-worm at last offered one hundred pounds. It was a first edition, extremely rare, of Montaigne. He was a good buyer, but his servant would not leave a fraction less than one thousand pounds. That sum was more than he could afford. That night the commissaire of Montaigne.

At last he could resist no longer. At all prices he must have the book. "This woman takes good care of her money," he said to himself with the same passion for a book, "she is to himself next. 'Way would I not marry her? I shall then have my Montaigne!'"

So he went to her in the following day and "popped the question." She accepted him and they were married.

The cover of the book brought him the book as a dowry.—*Harper's Bazar.*

W. P. C. J. R. S.

This is one of the blind poet's last poems—there is reason to believe it the very last—written at the end of the sad life that had modeled him with so many vain hopes and unfulfilled desires.—L. C. M.

Fred Good the passionate, eager dreaming boy? Aglow with life, how should he speculate? Upon the chances of his coming fate? Revivified, then, by all the hopes of fate? His hope and him what fortune could destroy? The cover of the book brought him the book as a dowry.—*Harper's Bazar.*

For he would leap at once to man's estate, And cast youth by, like a discarded toy.

Now see the man, grow old, before his day—Heard his brain weary, seeing nothing clear: 'Twas him and boyhood stand in dread array, Throats of dead dreams, pale shapes that mock and jeer.—

While dark and gaunt and vast, not far away, Death beckons him, and whispers "I am here."—Philip Bourke Marston, in June Lippincott's.

Our School Exhibit.

The "other fellow" Professor N. K. Coy, who is superintending the Colorado educational exhibit at Chicago, addressed to Professor P. K. Partison, shows that our school exhibit is among the best. It is as follows:

510, LAKE AVENUE, CHICAGO, MAY 19, '96.

My Dear Partison:

Your exhibit has been in place some time, but I have been too busy to stop for letter writing except when there was special reason. The models came through remarkably well, considering shape and weight. The schoolhouse was crushed so as to make seams in the paint here and there, apparently in the joints. One corner of the base was so cracked that it dropped off in handling, but everything can be easily repaired with a little glue, plaster of paris and paint. Your exhibit as a whole is snowy. The educational exhibit from Colorado stands well, up toward the front in comparison with those of other States. I do not think that I have told you before that Jackson removed the scaffolding on the clock tower and made a "live" clock by putting on hands, so that the bromide print which I have in the State collection of educational buildings shows your high school quite complete. Truly yours,

NATHAN B. COY.

Why We Should Control the Nicaragua Canal.

In war or in peace the exclusive control of this canal will be to us of incalculable value. For attacking and defending the costs of our hemisphere, and the islands adjacent thereto, it is more advantageous, situated than is Gibraltar for the Mediterranean. As a means of uniting the East and the West, it will be of more value than is the Suez canal for uniting England and India. The latter saves but 3000 miles, while the Nicaragua canal saves 3500 the voyage from the Gulf of Mexico to San Francisco.

We are to continue our policy of protecting the smaller States of the two Americas against the larger ones, and a of them against foreign encroachment, we must control the canal. We must also defend our own country. Our Pacific coast is nearly defenseless. From New York to San Francisco it is 23,000 miles by water—half the circumference of the globe. Between the same points by the canal it is only 3,000 miles. From New Orleans to San Francisco it is 2,500 miles. The canal, up cut this down to 4,000 miles, a still greater saving. Now England can cut a fleet against our Western ports by way of the Suez Canal, or from Australia, while another fleet, with a base at home or at one of the numerous British strongholds along our Eastern coast, is threatening the ports on the Atlantic.

Not only in war, but also in competing for the commerce of the world, and especially of the western hemisphere, will the nation controlling the Nicaragua canal have an immense advantage. No trade will flourish unless protected by the strong arm of military power, and no better example of this can be cited than that of England. Where all the great nations of the world meet in the canal, and the nations through whose territory it runs are so miserably weak, the inevitable result will be that it will fall into the hands of some great power. If that power be not ourselves, then we may safely bid farewell to military or commercial supremacy in America. The golden moment is now here when possession is easy.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Literary Man in England.

The contempt for the mere man of letters still survives to no inconsiderable extent among the higher classes of England, where the young man of wealth and fashion is usually a sportsman rather than a scholar. In the "public schools" in which the public men of the country are trained and molded, the boy who is over industrious at his books and participates little in games, is rather looked down upon by his fellows, and called a "snob," the term not being intended to suggest snobism, but rather to imply a not-to-be-commended fondness for mean crickery. On the other hand, the captain of the boat, or of the cricket even is looked up to with respect far exceeding that for the head master, and amounting almost to reverence.

There still lingers a feeling that the literary man, like the artist, is a sort of irresponsible creature, not quite irreproachable as regards the cut of his garments, the cleanliness of his nails or the sportsmanliness of his men. The men of the pen and of the pen are supposed, to feel, or to affect a certain disregard for the conventionalities of society, and to be frequently so hard pressed to procure the necessities of life as to have little left over with which to supply its elegancies. At all times and countries, too, the man of action, who is in the thick of life's battle, is supposed to have a right to the man who is in his study and covers paper with words.—*Arthur H. Pres.*

A Book for a Husband.

An amusing story of how a confirmed old bachelor, who combined with his bachelordom the qualities of the old-fashioned, came to marry, is told by an English newspaper. It appears that the only old bachelor employed as a servant to a noble

of his rooms. Upon her feet, the task of arranging and dusting the library, and she soon came to be smitten with a taste for reading. She began to spend all her earnings in buying books, and strange to say, they were of books that she bought and read. One afternoon she came in with a parcel of volumes picked up from the book-stalls. Out of curiosity the master turned over the leaves of her treasures, and we can imagine the more or less supercilious smile that played upon his countenance as he thought of the humbler phase of this woman turned bibliophile. Suddenly his face lighted up.

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In war or in peace the exclusive control of this canal will be to us of incalculable value. For attacking and defending the costs of our hemisphere, and the islands adjacent thereto, it is more advantageous, situated than is Gibraltar for the Mediterranean. As a means of uniting the East and the West, it will be of more value than is the Suez canal for uniting England and India. The latter saves but 3000 miles, while the Nicaragua canal saves 3500 the voyage from the Gulf of Mexico to San Francisco.

We are to continue our policy of protecting the smaller States of the two Americas against the larger ones, and a of them against foreign encroachment, we must control the canal. We must also defend our own country. Our Pacific coast is nearly defenseless. From New York to San Francisco it is 23,000 miles by water—half the circumference of the globe. Between the same points by the canal it is only 3,000 miles. From New Orleans to San Francisco it is 2,500 miles. The canal, up cut this down to 4,000 miles, a still greater saving. Now England can cut a fleet against our Western ports by way of the Suez Canal, or from Australia, while another fleet, with a base at home or at one of the numerous British strongholds along our Eastern coast, is threatening the ports on the Atlantic.

Not only in war, but also in competing for the commerce of the world, and especially of the western hemisphere, will the nation controlling the Nicaragua canal have an immense advantage. No trade will flourish unless protected by the strong arm of military power, and no better example of this can be cited than that of England. Where all the great nations of the world meet in the canal, and the nations through whose territory it runs are so miserably weak, the inevitable result will be that it will fall into the hands of some great power. If that power be not ourselves, then we may safely bid farewell to military or commercial supremacy in America. The golden moment is now here when possession is easy.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Literary Man in England.

The contempt for the mere man of letters still survives to no inconsiderable extent among the higher classes of England, where the young man of wealth and fashion is usually a sportsman rather than a scholar. In the "public schools" in which the public men of the country are trained and molded, the boy who is over industrious at his books and participates little in games, is rather looked down upon by his fellows, and called a "snob," the term not being intended to suggest snobism, but rather to imply a not-to-be-commended fondness for mean crickery. On the other hand, the captain of the boat, or of the cricket even is looked up to with respect far exceeding that for the head master, and amounting almost to reverence.

There still lingers a feeling that the literary man, like the artist, is a sort of irresponsible creature, not quite irreproachable as regards the cut of his garments, the cleanliness of his nails or the sportsmanliness of his men. The men of the pen and of the pen are supposed, to feel, or to affect a certain disregard for the conventionalities of society, and to be frequently so hard pressed to procure the necessities of life as to have little left over with which to supply its elegancies. At all times and countries, too, the man of action, who is in the thick of life's battle, is supposed to have a right to the man who is in his study and covers paper with words.—*Arthur H. Pres.*

A Book for a Husband.

An amusing story of how a confirmed old bachelor, who combined with his bachelordom the qualities of the old-fashioned, came to marry, is told by an English newspaper. It appears that the only old bachelor employed as a servant to a noble



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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.  
W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

## COLORADO AT THE FAIR.

Mr. Irwin Macon, the special commissioner appointed by the Denver Chamber of Commerce to secure a good exhibition of the resources of the State at the Colorado World's Fair building, reports an encouraging amount of success in his work, and there is good reason for hoping that an adequate display will be made. Among the others of exhibits already made is a handsome cabinet of Orizaba Creek specimens from Mr. L. D. Rouse, and a number of other gentlemen have offered cabinets from different parts of the State. Very satisfactory communications have been received from the railroads and express companies in regard to the carriage of exhibits.

On Monday, Mr. Macon will start on a collecting tour about the State, and will doubtless receive the reception which he certainly merits. All the specimens intended for this exhibit must be collected within the next thirty days, but the success already achieved is sufficient to establish most encouraging hopes as to the final results.

## DR. FRANK A. HALE.

So very many people in Colorado Springs are mourning the death of Dr. Hale, who brought a very real sentiment of regret and sadness. He was not a man who courted popularity in any special way, and his death prevented him from making such a success in his profession here as he had previously gained in an eastern city, but he had many friends. His high purpose, his ready sympathy and his kind manner were quickly apparent to all with whom he came in contact. He was one of those who may be truly said to be dead, but the good he could do to all the people he could in all the ways he could. His manner was quiet and unassuming, but he exerted a strong influence for good, and among those who mourn his death there are many who are better because he lived.

## GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

The most puzzling feature of German politics is the number of parties, which a conservative census made before the recent election, gave as fifteen. Under such circumstances government becomes possible only by a series of combinations of men between semi-hostile elements, and subject at a times to changes. Under such circumstances it would be impossible to predict the actions of the next Reichstag, even if one could know certain the result of the elections. It is certain beforehand that no one party will have sufficient votes to carry through measures without assistance, and just how the different parties will combine is what no one is capable of predicting.

The two parties which were most powerful in the last Reichstag, the Centerists or Catholics, and the Freisinnige or Liberals, are now split into irreconcilable fragments while the thirteen minor divisions enjoy undiminished vitality. Only the Socialists seem to make a decided increase in power or give any promise of being one of the two great parties which sooner or later must arise in Germany as they have in other constitutional or governed countries.

## MR. HUMPHREY'S REMOVAL.

Another most unfortunate feature of the complications at the Dear Bind Institute is the removal of the Governor of Mr. A. Humphrey of this city from his position as trustee. It is the more to be regretted because the action taken by the Governor appears to be due to political influence. The charges made against Mr. Humphrey were for the most part of a very trivial nature, which even if fully established could hardly afford sufficient grounds for his removal. The other charge, that he had encouraged teachers to come to him with complaints against the superintendent, was one which was from its very nature extremely difficult to prove. We cannot therefore avoid the conclusion that Mr. Humphrey's removal is owing to the fact that he is a good Republican, that the superintendent who failed of reappointment is a Democrat, and that the Governor is a Populist. The introduction of politics into the conduct of a State institution is deeply to be regretted, and at no time so much as when it involves the removal of an officer of long and distinguished service.

In this connection we would repeat that the Board have placed themselves at a disadvantage by their refusal to make an open statement of their reasons for the appointment of a successor to Mr. Ray. By their persistent silence

they have given an opportunity for the circulation of rumors which have afforded an excuse for the partisan action of the Governor. It should not be forgotten that there is no evidence whatever that the members of the Board were not acting entirely in accordance with their views as to the best interests of the institute in all that they did, and the action which has been most subject to criticism was not that of an individual, but of the Board as a whole. But the position of silence taken by the Board is one that is as open to the Governor. He can with equal force claim that his action is due simply to a desire to advance the best interests of the Institute and refuse to give any further reason.

## A SUMMER SESSION.

The announcement that President Clevland will soon call Congress together in extra session may be only another of the frequent rumors which are denied as soon as published, or it may represent the settled determination of the administration. The special emergency which in the opinion of the President requires an extra session is not the tariff issue upon which the party platform of last year placed so much emphasis, but the financial question. It is evident that if the financial situation is really as critical as Mr. Cleveland seems to believe, so critical as to surpass in importance the chief issue upon which the Democrats fought their campaign and gained their victory, consistency certainly requires the recognition of that importance by an immediate session of Congress.

As to whether any law that Congress is likely to pass will help the situation any, is a different question. It is difficult to see how the repeal of the Sherman law, for instance, will affect the balance of trade, and to the unfavorable balance of trade is chiefly due the continued exports of gold which are the principal cause of worry. So long as this country buys more than it sells, the balance must be paid in cash; and so long as the government maintains the parity of metals, gives its creditors their choice as to the means of payment, they will choose to take their pay in gold.

## THE SUNDAY OPENING QUESTION.

The question of whether the Columbian Exposition is to be open or closed on Sunday is no longer a matter of expediency or morals. The Directors have decided that it is to be open, and this action has been endorsed by the National Commissioners. The only question then remaining is whether they have the right to open the Fair seven days in the week contrary to the express wishes of Congress in the matter.

It is greatly to be hoped that the matter will be definitely settled at an early day. There has been too much unnecessary squabbling over it already. It would have been better if the application for an injunction against Sunday opening could have been heard this week, but since that is impossible it should be brought to the rest so that before next Sunday a definite conclusion should be reached. Fortunately there is a tribunal which commands the respect of all, and the opinion of the Supreme Court will be conclusive as to the legality of the action of the Directors, though not, be it observed, as to the morality of the proceeding.

## THE POPULIST PROGRAMME.

The policy and program of the Colorado Republicans who voted for Weaver last fall in the vain hope of accomplishing something for silver, is growing so apparent that the leaders of the Populist movement and the Democrats who so extensively made use of it, are becoming alarmed. It may be that General Weaver's visit to this State is purely a business one, but it is being used to strengthen illusions which seem to be in a fair way of being closed. The feature of the interview with General Weaver which is printed in The News is an unconditional declaration in favor of free coinage. "The Populist party," says the General, "represents a trinity of issues, and money and transportation, and it will not abate or relinquish its devotion to any one of these reforms, but it will accept the plain principles of Providence, and will join with the allied free silver forces at the point where the battle is joined, knowing full well that if we win a victory with their assistance they will be our allies in the other conventions which we present and hold sacred."

So far as The News and other Democratic allies of the Populists are concerned, it is plain evident that their only purpose is to attack the Republicans in the most effective way, which is by borrowing the Populist movement. In the same issue of The News which contains the Weaver interview we find the significant statement that "Weaver, the News and its editor did was as silver or anti-Cleveland Democrats." As for the Populists, certainly the statement of General Weaver in an interview cannot be so accepted as the authoritative declaration of the party's principles. Those principles are hostile to silver and to money; they are hostile to property rights and to established law; they are opposed alike to the experience and the wisdom of mankind. The declaration of General Weaver that the Populist party are willing to go to the verge of government loans and unlimited

greenbacks in order to secure free silver, joining that the silver men in turn will go away with silver a year later and back up the nation for their benefit afterwards, is simply the vote-casting device of a demagogue led on by a shrewd Democratic politician.

## A WESTERN VIEW OF SILVER.

The current number of Harper's Weekly contains an article by Senator Weaver under the above title which will certainly attract a good deal of attention, both on account of the sentiments there expressed and the eminence of the author. The article, somewhat unusual, that one of the leading papers of New York should make a special feature of an article of this kind, but it would be much better if there were a more general disposition on the part of all sections to accord a respectful hearing to those whose views are different from their own. Senator Weaver's article is a calm and conservative statement of the views of the free silver men. It is free from passion and invective, and can hardly fail to have a considerable influence on the minds of unprejudiced readers.

After denying that the demand for free silver coinage is a sectional or selfish movement, Senator Weaver goes on to say that the free silver is practically a unit in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and this without regard to party lines. The overwhelming vote for the Populist party, was, he declares, merely a protest against the indifference or hostility of the two great parties on this subject. He declares that nine-tenths of the American people are bimetallists, and that there is hardly a writer on political economy or a student of finance who does not advocate it. The point of difference is whether the United States can safely embark upon the policy of free coinage without European co-operation.

Postponing the consideration of this supreme point Senator Weaver reiterates the statement that the position of the West is not a selfish one in spite of the immense importance of the silver mining industry to her. He then speaks of the general feeling in the West due to the appreciation of gold, owing to its insufficient and limited supply, a fact which benefits nobody except the annuitants. He concerns the Sherman act as a vicious and unfair monopoly, but declares that it has been of great benefit in increasing the currency, and its repeal without a better substitute would lead to financial embarrassment. At the present time there is not enough gold even for Europe, and the facts do not warrant the statement that if we ceased purchasing silver European confidence would be so restored as to lead to the reinvestment of European capital in American securities.

## Continuing Senator Weaver says:

An international coinage agreement would be of incalculable benefit, but without it the United States, with free coinage as the present ratio, would maintain the parity of the metals. Gold would not leave the country, except as it would go in any event to pay our debts abroad, nor would it reach a premium or be hoarded. There is no stock of silver in the world to be dumped into this country, nor is the production greater than the need of it as coin. France, with fewer resources and a much smaller population, fought the fight for the double standard successfully and maintained the parity of gold and silver for seventy years. The United States can maintain the integrity of the metals with equal success, and until the other civilized nations of the world, tired of depression and suffering, brought about by an insatiable supply of gold, appreciated the value of silver, will return to the double standard of gold and silver, the production of which, from decade to decade, seems limited by nature to the increasing needs of a growing world.

There must come before many years the resumption of bimetallism in Europe. Its advent would probably be hastened by action by the United States in any one of three ways.

First—By the purchase of gold by the United States. If the United States should issue fifty or one hundred millions of bonds and with the proceeds should buy gold abroad, the supply needed in Europe would be already insufficient, the proceeds would be used to compel other nations to reinforce the yellow metal with the white, some party, the people of the United States, however, would never tolerate a loss for the purpose of gold, an addition to the increasing debt contracted for such a purpose, and the political party that attempted it would be repudiated at the polls.

Second—The unconditional repeal of the Sherman act would perhaps force Europe to some adequate measure for the protection of its vast accumulated hoards of silver now in various currencies. Such action would work incalculable injury to the people of the United States before relief could come. The immediate repeal of all tariff duties of every sort would bring about not nearly so great a calamity.

Third—By the inauguration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States and the coinage of the output now in the treasury silver would at once return to its former value of \$20 per ounce. The amount offered for coinage would probably not exceed, it is believed, the number of ounces now purchased, and with the resumption of free coinage by the United States and the re-establishment of its value, France would soon again open her mints to silver, and Great Britain, in view of the great India interest, would probably follow with a measure recognizing silver to some extent, though perhaps a limited one.

The next two paragraphs are devoted to a central of the statement that the cost of production of silver is less than its coinage value and the article closes with the declaration that free coinage must come either through the action of Congress or through a law enacted from the South and West.

Senator Weaver's article is an excellent one in many ways, but the weak-

ness is in its most essential part. The statements made in the first few sentences quoted above are true, then his position is untenable, but unfortunately the opinion of the best judges is not of one mind. Senator Weaver does not advance any facts to prove these statements. Predictions as to the operation of a law of such consequences as this are entirely uncertain, and the only way to test opinions for or against it is by an experiment of so great consequence that even the greatest minds shrink from its possibilities.

The most admirable thing about the article is that it brushes away a host of minor considerations which have obscured the minds of both the friends and the opponents of free silver, and sets the main question squarely before them. For this it is for no other reason it should be read by all. The number of Harper's Weekly containing the article has not reached this city, but it will be found reprinted as a special in the Denver News of Thursday morning.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

While there may be in certain quarters too much of tendency to lower the tone of Decoration Day, and to convert it into an ordinary holiday like any other, there can be no doubt that this solemn commemoration of the deaths and the services of those who gave their lives for their country in the great civil war, has taken a firm hold on the hearts of the American people. With each recurring anniversary of the day there is not acting a sufficient influence to insist on the due observance in all its proper spirit, and even among those who are not active participants in its exercises there are thousands who are strongly influenced to patriotism by the sentiment which pervades the community on this occasion. We know not what may come to the day when the last of the veterans and sleep by the side of those whose graves are now covered with flowers, but so long as the heroes of the war form a living center around which patriotic sentiment may gather there is no danger that Decoration Day will not be observed and observed in the right spirit.

And it is well that it is so; for the American nation above all others needs to cultivate the spirit of patriotism. Separated from friendly contact with the nations of the earth, with a mighty stream of aliens pouring constantly in upon us we are exposed alike to the danger of forgetfulness and that of ignorance. It will not do for Americans to lose sight of the fact that the freedom which we enjoy and the institutions under which we live are not the those of other nations, but are superior to them. Nor have we right to believe that these institutions are not exposed to peril. One does not need to be a very close reader of the newspapers to know that the spirit of sectional narrowness and intolerance which led to the war of thirty years ago has not altogether disappeared, and that other questions of danger menace slavery already loom on the horizon of our national destiny.

We are not for a moment in our confidence in the glorious destiny of the American people, but it is the duty of every citizen to see the dangers to which we are exposed. The presence in the country of an increasing number of ignorant and debased masses, easily influenced by the worst motives, and swayed to extremes of thought and action by unscrupulous demagogues, and the evil of an increasing class of wealth and influence who take no part in public affairs, who do not even have patriotism enough to vote, are an important part of the dangers before us. To oppose these the nation must rely upon a patriotic American born citizenry. The oppressed of all lands swarm to this country because it is American, and America it must be kept for their sakes as well as our own. We need a revival of old fashioned patriotism, the patriotism which makes the poor man set country ahead of riches, and the rich man ahead of ease and pleasure. That we have this spirit is not to be denied, but we need more of it. To cultivate it is not the least of the purposes of Memorial Day. To honor the brave is well; but to use their memory as an influence to safeguard the Republic and to make the living honor roll is better.

Because the Kansas coal miners are not willing to accept the wages paid there, they will attempt to invade the miners in the other States and territories who have no quarrel with the Santa Fe company. Such an attempt on the part of the Miners' Union seems a most unwarrantable interference with the rights of labor. What right has a wandering delegate from Kansas to come to a Colorado coal mine and declare that because his companions are not satisfied with their pay, our miners also no longer have the privilege of earning their bread? We trust that our Colorado miners are far too sensible to submit to any such outrage as this.

The story of the financial flurry in Denver is over, and the credit of the banks is unimpaired. No more foolish and unreasoning talk is to be found in financial circles. The bank was perfectly solvent, and there was no good reason why the depositors should fancy that it was not. The run, however, serves to illustrate the weakness that pervades the public mind in regard to finance.



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conditions. People are expecting bad failures, and the slightest rumor gives a basis for their fears. The greater part of this uneasiness is absolutely unreasonable, but that may not prevent it from doing a great amount of harm.

The recent unsuccessful rebellion in Cuba has not discouraged the Cuban sympathizers in the United States. A recent manifesto issued in Philadelphia declares an unflinching devotion to the cause of Cuban independence and an undying hatred of Spanish misgovernment and Spanish vice. Issuing manifestoes from the United States is a much easier way of fighting for Cuban freedom than taking the field in the unhappy island, and according to developments up to date it is quite as effective.

The following item credited to the Fortran Beacon, seems to be having quite a run among our Populist exchanges:

Colorado Springs has been accused of being a gold bug town. Here is a live evidence in that direction. "The City Council, at its meeting Monday, voted to refund \$82,000 in water bonds, to run from forty to fifty years, and to bear interest at a percent, payable in gold. The Council also voted to issue \$35,000 in new bonds, for a period of ten to fifteen years, with interest at 5 percent."

If the "evidence" shows anything, it shows that the reputation of Colorado Springs for integrity and intelligence endures to last a large loan at a very small rate of interest. Thanks very largely to the anarchistic and repudiating talk of the Populists, no western city can see bonds in the east at the present time without expressly stipulating their payment in gold.

There is a striking similarity between the financial embarrassment of ex-Secretary Foster and that which recently overwhelmed Governor McKinley. Both of these gentlemen were distinguished leaders of the Republican party; both owed their trouble very largely to their kindness to friends; and both in a remarkable degree receive the sympathy and proffered assistance of hosts of friends. We cannot find room to play a man who is untouched in honor, in health and family, and who finds in the loss of fortune an opportunity for knowing how many devoted friends he has in the world.

There has been a noteworthy increase in the attendance at the World's Fair in the last few days, and the receipts from admissions are now more than sufficient to pay the running expenses. With this showing at the present time there is every reason to believe that the Fair will turn out to be a financial success. The weather through May has been cold and disagreeable, and this with the incomplete condition of many of the exhibits has kept thousands away. The great rush of visitors has not yet begun, and it is in the great rush that the profit will be found.

All human judgments are based on comparison. Doubtless many of those people who attend the World's Fair to-day will be better employed, and in better surroundings than if the Fair was closed. Undoubtedly also there will be many who would pass the holy day more conformably to American ideas of morality if the Exposition gates were not open. Whether the good comes or the evil is a question that the courts will not be called on to decide.

The death of Emin Pasha is reported from central Africa with impressive detail, and a Brussels dispatch says that there is little doubt that it has actually occurred in a battle with an Arab chief by the name of Said bin Aboe near the Nyoro district. But Emin's death has been a frequent news item, and upon apparently good authority, and the present announcement will not become a part of history until further confirmation is received.

People who pretend to know argue from the absence of sunspots that this is going to be an unusually rainy summer. The sun's heat, they say, will be greatly increased, and this would cause very hot weather on the earth if it were not for the increased evaporation, which will cause clouds and rain. We give the theory for what it is worth, without vouching for its correctness. At the same time we must confess that there is a certain impressiveness in weather guesses which go on the way to the sun for their authority.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Colorado are being held in Boulder during the present week. On Sunday the baccalaureate address was given by President Baker and yesterday the annual exercises of the literary societies were held, together with a reception of the senior class. This evening Dean Hart will deliver an oration, to-morrow will occur the class day exercises, the annual exercises and the commencement concert, and on Thursday the commencement proper will take place, the oration being delivered by Rev. A. D. Grant of Portland, Oregon. There will be ten graduates the present year, of whom four receive the degree of bachelor of arts.

Another technical point has been raised in regard to the Geary law, which may be sufficient to invalidate that much abused statute. The law as passed fails to provide an exact method of its execution. It declares that the Chinese shall be deported, but does not say by whom this shall be done. This point is a new discovery, and it is said was not considered by the Supreme Court in declaring the constitutionality of the law.

With the Baptist convention in Denver, the Lutheran synod in Ohio, and the great and ony Briggs trial on in Washington, there seems to be no decline in religious interest at the present time. In fact, it may be observed that the man who claims that the world is losing its interest in religion, is making the common error of judging all the world by himself.

The new World's Fair express train on the New York Centre made its first trip in three minutes less than the schedule time, accomplishing the distance from New York to Chicago in nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes. The running of a train on regular time for so long a distance is even more of a wonderful performance than the fast single mile recently accomplished on the same road.

The sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Taylor before the Grand Army post on Sunday evening has been spoken of by many who heard it as the best of the kind ever delivered in the city. We take pleasure in presenting it to the attention of the larger circle of GAZETTE readers.

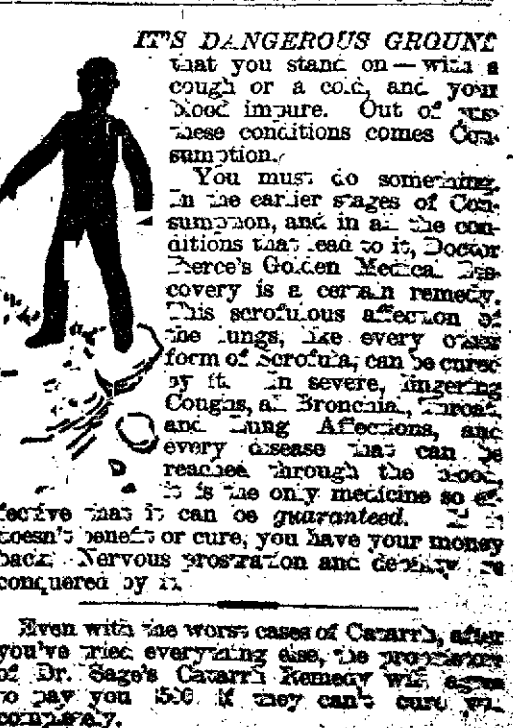
We acknowledge the receipt of the bulletin of the School of Law of the Denver University. The list of the faculty includes many eminent lawyers of the State, and the course of instruction seems complete in all respects. The tuition fee at this school, is \$75 a year.

The temper shown by the British advocates in the Berling case, seems evidence of the weakness of their case. When a man cannot state his side of a question without getting angry and misrepresenting his opponents, he is generally in the wrong.

A new government hydraulic machine has a crushing power equal to a million pounds. Under this force rocks are like sugar and the strongest woods like straw. This is the sort of a machine that President Cleveland has been looking for to use in Congress.

Lucretia Borgia seems in a fair way to appreciate the advantages of this country. Her picnic yesterday was of the genuine American style, she has already begun to consider a permanent residence.

The value of the new Elgin School auditorium as a public meeting place was again shown last evening.



**IT'S DANGEROUS GROUND**  
that you stand on— with a cough or a cold, and you could slip. Out of these conditions comes Consumption.  
You must do something. In the earlier stages of Consumption, and in all the conditions that lead to it, Dr. J.C. Ayer's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. This scrupulous attention to the lungs, the every organ of the body, can be cured by it. In severe, lingering Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Affections, and every disease that can be reached through the blood, it is the only medicine to cure. It can be guaranteed. It doesn't merely cure, you have your money back. Nervous prostration and General Debility, it conquers by its  
Even with the worst cases of Consumption, after you've tried everything else, the probability of Dr. J.C. Ayer's Golden Medical Discovery to pay you \$100 if they can't cure you, company.







Pietro Gusari says boundedly that might be, in fact, indeed, he has become less restless than he was formerly, and, and he attributes the change to his weakness which was the consequence of his wound. He were very probably of other causes at work at that time of which he was partly conscious himself, and which ultimately produced a change in him and his way of looking at the world.

"I am disappointed of the answer a  
 university course can give practical  
 men. And that that would be very unjust,  
 and could do no good at all," said Lee. "I  
 am quite sure that the postmaster would be  
 more direct, to open a free ready registra-  
 tion, for which he has given a receipt,  
 or for any one in the house having come it,  
 cannot believe it either. I gave it into  
 your hands, and myself, and you brought me back  
 the stamped bit of paper—it is there in my  
 case. Come—only was you to find out for  
 me, very quiet, you and without exciting sus-  
 picion, or too much letter to the post."

"You was in the enemy's charge in the person,"  
"I decided," so, "I should say," asserted  
Gus, "You are a case 'miled' from him."  
"I suppose."  
"Yes, so, care that we should be, by  
"Having a 'the other' brand of the 'fami-ly'  
"I have no ows in the 'fore are supposed, to  
"Have been made by the 'other's. Think  
"I want a 'n' 'n' as fast, as green years, 'Thos  
"It is an airy place and not camp. 'Thos  
"The ows were 'here 'ere, 'ey say. 'Do you  
"I think that deep chance in to wait? 'In case  
"I straggle 'roun' through the castle to the door of  
"The little passage between the o.c. guard room  
"and one to 'owe'. There used to be a  
"trapdoor—it was sh. 'There when I was a  
"The girl, put my 'after she had a 'ano of some  
"You, down inside. They used, to 'ence 'ere  
"The 'ares and mos. 'amiliar enemy's 'ere,  
"and just as the man sat, 'oc on the coast."

[illegible][illegible]

pendence. The one "servant was to live in order—and there must not be two. Every one, perhaps, would have understood that."

The day came, and bidding her goodbye was with a somewhat heavy heart that went up to some other house for the time. Much of the time the happiness of knowing that the last moment was associated with her, and her, and her, and her, of the sorrow as well as the drawing-room was bare and vac. The comfort of a habitable look which even a turned long takes from a the the one's a long brings to it, and, while the one knows a constant use, thereby as often produces the impression that the satisfaction she chosen has been lived in long.

One more glimpse: as in the family, the door is open window, and the name—sure does her place in the corner of great sofa.

"I have come to say goodbye," he said

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